IV. IN THE CLAIMS:

1. (Original) A method for the treatment of endotoxic shock in mammals characterised in that it comprises the administration of an effective quantity of an agent that inhibits the production of tumoral necrosis factor (TNF) in a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle.

2. (Original) A method for the treatment of endotoxic shock in mammals according to claim 1, characterised in that the inhibitory agent is a vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP) or any fragments thereof or some analogue derivative.

3. (Original) A method for the treatment of endotoxic shock in mammals according to claim 1, characterised in that the inhibitory agent is the adenylate cyclase hypophysary peptide activator (ACHPA) or any fragments thereof or some analogue derivative.

4. (Original) A method for the treatment of endotoxic shock in mammals characterised in that it comprises the administration of an effective quantity of an agent that inhibits the production of interleukin 6 (IL-6) in a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle.

5. (Original) A method for the treatment of endotoxic shock in mammals according to claim 4, characterised in that the inhibitory agent is a vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP) or any fragments thereof or some analogue derivative.

6. (Original) A method for the treatment of endotoxic shock in mammals according to claim 4, characterised in that the inhibitory agent is the adenylate cyclase hypophysary peptide activator (ACHPA) or any fragments thereof or some analogue derivative.

7. (Original) A method for the treatment of inflammatory or autoimmune pathologies in mammals, characterised by the activation of Th1 cells, which comprises the administration of an effective dose of an agent, in a pharmaceutically appropriate vehicle, which induces high levels of IL-4.

8. (Original) A method for the treatment of inflammatory or autoimmune pathologies in mammals according to claim 7, characterised in that the inducing agent is the vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP) or a fragment thereof or some analogue derivative.

9. (Original) A method for the treatment of inflammatory or autoimmune pathologies in mammals according to claim 7, characterised in that the inducing agent is the adenylate cyclase hypophysary activator peptide (ACHPA) or any fragment thereof or some analogue derivative.

10.-13. (Cancelled)

14. (New) A method of treating endotoxic shock in mammals by tumoral necrosis factor (TNF) and interleukin 6 inhibition, said method comprising: administering a therapeutically effective amount of vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP), fragments or analog derivatives thereof.

15. (New) A method of treating endotoxic shock in mammals by tumoral necrosis factor (TNF) and interleukin 6 inhibition, said method comprising: administering a therapeutically effective amount of adenylate cyclase hypophysary activator peptide (ACHPA), fragments or analog derivatives thereof.

16. (New) A method of treating inflammatory or autoimmune pathologies involving activation of Th1 cells, said method comprising Th1 cell inhibition by administering a therapeutically effective amount of vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP), fragments or analog derivatives thereof.

17. (New) The method of claim 16, wherein said inflammatory or autoimmune pathologies involving activation of Th1 cells are selected from the group consisting of rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, Crohn's disease, and implant reaction to host.

18. (New) A method of treating inflammatory or autoimmune pathologies involving activation of Th1 cells, said method comprising Th1 cell inhibition by administering a therapeutically effective amount of adenylate cyclase hypophysary activator peptide (ACHPA), fragments or analog derivatives thereof.

19. (New) The method of claim 18, wherein said inflammatory or autoimmune pathologies involving activation of Th1 cells are selected from the group consisting of rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, Crohn's disease, and implant reaction to host.